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ZOOLOGY.—*Notes on the amphipod crustacean Maeroides thompsoni Walker.*

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A. O. Walker in 1898 described a species of amphipod, *Maeroides thompsoni*, from two males, not fully mature, from Puget Sound, Wash., creating the genus to receive it. It is now known that the male of this species exhibits marked changes in some of its characters as growth advances toward full maturity. For this reason Walker's species appears to have been overlooked, and its immature stages have been at times described as distinct species. It is a widely distributed species and has been recorded from Puget Sound down to the Gulf of California.

T. R. R. Stebbing in 1899 transferred Walker's species to the genus *Gammaropsis*. In 1904 S. J. Holmes described it as a new species, *Gammaropsis tenuicornis*, from Puget Sound. T. R. R. Stebbing in 1906, in *Das Tierreich*, placed Walker's species in the genus *Eurystheus*. In 1913 Vinnie R. Stout described it from Laguna Beach, Calif., as *Fimbriella robusta*, making the new genus for it. C. R. Shoemaker in 1916 described it as a new species, *Podoceropsis concava*, from Venice, Calif. In 1931 Shoemaker re-described and figured the fully mature male of *Eurystheus tenuicornis* (Holmes), giving its geographical range, and making *Podoceropsis concava* a synonym of it. A. L. Alderman, in 1936, recorded *Eurystheus tenuicornis* (Holmes) from Moss Beach, San Mateo County, Calif. In 1942 Shoemaker

recorded *Eurystheus tenuicornis* (Holmes) from Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

It now appears that *Gammaropsis tenuicornis* Holmes, 1904, *Fimbriella robusta* Stout, 1913, and *Podoceropsis concava* Shoemaker, 1916, are synonyms of the earliest species, *Eurystheus thompsoni* (Walker), 1898.

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ORNITHOLOGY.—*Description of a new chipping sparrow from Canada.* HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Several years ago, in the course of a survey of the races of *Spizella passerina* to determine those that occur in Texas, a new Canadian form seemed worthy of recognition. This is now put into print, particularly at the request of a prominent ornithologist of Canada.

Spizella passerina boreophila, n. subsp.

CANADIAN CHIPPING SPARROW

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Spizella passerina passerina*, but larger, and ground color of upper surface, except pileum, paler, more grayish, near drab. Like *Spizella passerina*

arizonae, but darker above, particularly the pileum; sides of head and the hind neck more clearly gray (less brownish) and somewhat darker; postocular streak wider.

Measurements in millimeters.—Adult male: Wing, 70.0–74.0 (average, 72.0); tail, 59.5–65.0 (62.3); exposed culmen, 9.0–10.0 (9.3); tarsus, 17.0–18.0 (17.3); middle toe without claw, 11.5–13.0 (12.3). Adult female: Wing, 65.0–69.5 (67.8); tail, 57.0–61.0 (58.8); exposed culmen, 9.0–10.0 (9.5); tarsus, 16.0–17.5 (16.8); middle toe without claw, 11.5–12.8 (12.3).¹

Type.—Adult male, U. S. National Museum no. 194942, Biological Surveys collection; Fort Simpson, Mackenzie, Canada; May 23, 1904; Edward A. Preble, original number, 1761.

Geographical distribution.—Breeds **north** to northeastern Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan, northeastern Alberta, central southern and central western Mackenzie, central western Yukon, and east-central Alaska; **west** to east central Alaska, western British Columbia, southwestern Montana, western Wyoming, southern Idaho, and northern Utah; **south** to northern Utah, northern Colorado, and western Nebraska; and **east** to middle Nebraska, middle South Dakota, middle North Dakota, west central Ontario, and northeastern Manitoba. Winters **north** to north central Texas, northern Sonora, and southern California; and **south** to Michoacán, State of Mexico, and Puebla. Accidental in central northern Alaska (Point Barrow).

Remarks.—As evidenced by the range given above, this race occupies a wide area in Canada and seems sufficiently different from both *Spizella passerina passerina* and *Spizella passerina arizonae* to make its subspecific separation desirable.

The original description of the Eastern Chipping Sparrow, *Fringilla passerina* Bechstein,² was based on the bird from Canada. Since

¹ In comparison, average measurements of male *Spizella passerina passerina* are: wing, 69.3; tail, 56.6; exposed culmen, 9.1; tarsus 16.3; middle toe without claw, 11.7.

² *Fringilla passerina* Bechstein (Borkhausen

at that time most of the Canadian specimens that found their way to Europe came from the vicinity of Quebec, it is now, therefore, thought proper, as is herewith done, to designate the city of Quebec in the province of Quebec, Canada, as the type locality of *Fringilla passerina* Bechstein. Birds from this area have been examined and found to be identical with birds from the eastern United States, so that the eastern chipping sparrow is properly entitled to the name *Spizella passerina passerina* (Bechstein).²

The *Fringilla socialis* of Alexander Wilson³ was described without locality, but the specimen that Wilson examined was "Peale's Museum No. 6571." Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was the place at which this specimen was obtained. By fixing the type locality of *Fringilla socialis* Wilson as Philadelphia, Pa., which is now here done, in accordance also with the characters shown by Wilson's plate in the work above cited, the name becomes of course a synonym of *Spizella passerina passerina* (Bechstein). Therefore neither of these two is applicable to the bird from middle Canada, now described; nor is this northern race the same as *Spizella passerina stridula* Grinnell⁴ from California, from which it differs in its longer wing and tail, and somewhat lighter upper parts. From *Spizella passerina atremaca* Moore⁵, of northern Mexico, it is readily distinguished by its lighter, less heavily streaked upper parts and lighter lower surface.

Breeding birds of this species from southern Idaho and northern Utah belong to the present race, although they are somewhat intermediate between it and *Spizella passerina arizonae*.

MS.), in Latham's *Algem. Uebers. Vögel* 6 (III, pt. 2): 544, pl. 120, fig 1. 1798 ("Canada").

³ *American ornithology* 2: 127, pl. 16, fig. 5. 1810 [preface, Jan. 1].

⁴ *Condor* 29(1):81, Jan. 15, 1927.

⁵ *Spizella passerina atremaeus* Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 50: 203. Nov. 26, 1937. ("Los Frailes, Chihuahua, Mexico, near Durango-Chihuahua state line, ten miles east of Sinaloa state line, Mexico").